

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1862.

The Correspondence.
We have read carefully the correspondence in relation to the Mason and Slidell affair, as copied from the Washington National Intelligencer, of the 28th ult.—We append a synopsis. The correspondence is given elsewhere in full:

The first letter in the series is from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, U. S. Minister to England. In this letter, referring to the possibility of the recognition of the Confederate States by England and France, he says, "I have never for a moment believed that such recognition could take place without producing immediately a war between the United States and all the recognizing powers." As to the seizure made on board the Trent, he defers the expression of any opinion in regard to it, simply stating that as Captain Wilkes had no instructions whatever to seize the Commissioners, the future discussion of the subject is relieved from any complications with which such instructions might have surrounded it. This letter is dated Nov. 30th. The second letter in the series is from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, and by a strange coincidence bears date on the same day, Nov. 30th, 1861.

Like nearly all English and Confederate diplomatic and state papers, it is short and business-like, therein contrasting strongly with the extreme long-windedness which too generally marked those of the old government. It simply states the circumstances of the capture on board the Trent as given in the letter of Commander Williams, Agent for Mails on board the Mail contract steamer Trent. These circumstances are already familiar to our readers. After this statement, Earl Russell's letter says that "it thus appears that certain individuals have thus been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law." Earl Russell expresses the trust that when these facts are brought under the consideration of the United States government, that government will of its own accord offer such redress as alone could satisfy a British nation, namely, the liberation of the four gentlemen, and their delivery to Lord Lyons, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the outrage which has been committed.

This letter of Earl Russell does not occupy over half a column. Mr. Seward's reply takes up four solid long columns of the *Enquirer*. We find great difficulty in even attempting a synopsis of it, since it is literally impossible to fix upon any point which can truly be said to express its meaning with any definiteness. We have no idea that Mr. Seward wished to express any definite meaning. His success consists in his obscurity. His letter is dated December 26th, 1861. It must be read to be appreciated. We do not say to be understood, for that is evidently not its intention, but we think it will hardly be satisfactory to the British government.

As near as we can see, Seward asks at the outset five questions which he answers in the affirmative, viz: Were the parties arrested contraband? Might Captain Wilkes lawfully stop and search the Trent for these contraband persons and dispatches? Might he exercise that right in a lawful and proper manner? Having found the suspected persons on board and in presumed possession of the contraband dispatches, had he a right to capture the persons? Did he exercise the right of capture in the manner allowed and recognized by the law of nations? These questions and their answers are brought forward to sustain the ground assumed in the following paragraph, when after attempting to controvert some part of the statement of facts made by Commander Williams, he, Seward says:—

"Your Lordship will now perceive that the case before us, instead of presenting a merely flagrant act of violence on the part of Captain Wilkes, as might well be inferred from the incomplete statement of it that went up to the British Government, was undertaken as a simple, legal and legitimate proceeding of Captain Wilkes to arrest and capture a neutral vessel engaged in carrying contraband of war, for the use and benefit of the insurgents."

Mr. Seward, after assuming all this, goes into a long discussion upon the technical process of reaching contrabands like Mason and Slidell, by the seizure and condemnation of the vessel carrying them, thus obtaining a moral victory against them, or in what other way, and finds all unsatisfactory. He thinks that Captain Wilkes might have seized the Trent and carried her in to a convenient port, but did not for reasons satisfactory to his government and which justify his course in their eyes, nevertheless although this satisfaction with Capt. Wilkes' course is shown, all the results of that course are given up on the demand of the English government and the detained persons are surrendered. His conclusion is:—

"The four persons are now held in custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them."

In the course of his lengthy reply, Mr. Seward chooses to speak carelessly about our "pretended" Ministers, President and so forth—about such "unimportant persons" as Messrs. Mason and Slidell, "the waning proportions" of "the rebellion" and so on, the whole being a strange compound of bombast and submissiveness.

Lord Lyons replies on the 27th, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Seward's letter, of which he will prompt forward a copy to England, and without delay confer personally about the delivery of the four gentlemen.

A significant document is a letter from M. Thouvenel, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to M. Meric, French Minister at Washington, in which equally high grounds are taken by the British government, it is as strong and direct a personal concern is not expressed.—It appears evident that the French and English government were prepared to act fully in concert and will be prepared to do so hereafter in all matters relating to this country. Mr. Seward replies that he trusts his country in reply to the demands of the British government will also be satisfactory to that of France. M. Thouvenel's letter is dated 3rd December, 1861, being three days later than that of Earl Russell.

DROWNED.—This morning about 9 o'clock Mr. A. B. Utley, whilst on the wharf in the lower part of the town, fell over into the river, and was drowned. His body was recovered in a short time, and every effort made to resuscitate life, but without effect. Mr. Utley, we believe, was a native of Chatham county, in this State, but for several years past had been a resident of this town. He was about 60 years old and leaves a family and a large circle of acquaintances to mourn his death.—*Daily Journal*, 2d inst.

INQUEST.—Coroner R. B. Jones held a Jury of Inquest yesterday over the body of Wm. Collins, a free negro, who died on Tuesday night. The Jury rendered their verdict, that the deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted by a pistol ball fired by one Elvin Artie, a free negro, on the 15th of last November.

Artie has been under bond ever since the affray, but is now confined in jail, to await his trial at the next term of the Superior Court for this county.

WE HAD the pleasure yesterday of seeing the State Salt Commissioner, Dr. J. M. Worth, who was down here, we presume upon business connected with his official duties. We have no doubt the Doctor will do all that intelligence and energy can do to meet the public wants.—*Daily Journal*, 3d inst.

A General View of Things.
THE ANTIPOATED great battle in Kentucky has not yet come off, and, so far as we can see, it is almost impossible to see when it will. The Federal forces under General Buell, who made such a parade of crossing Green River for the purpose of attacking the position of General Johnston at Bowling Green, and thus performing an "on," but this time "on to Nashville" instead of "on to Richmond," have thought better of it and turned back. Their great superiority in numbers would have justified them in attacking General Johnston, and even in a military sense, they ought to have done so. The G-general would have accepted battle on his own ground, that is, he would have awaited their attack, notwithstanding the disparity between his forces and the Federals, but he would not have been justified in advancing upon and attacking them on their ground. Such, at least, appears to be the view taken of the case by those who ought to be able to form an opinion.

While the vast Federal forces on the North side of the Green River, prevent, for the present, any progress being made by General Johnston's force advancing from Green River for the relief of Central Kentucky, these Federal forces in their turn are held in check by General Johnston's lines guarding the road to Tennessee. The real advance on either side must be made farther to the East by rousing the people of Kentucky themselves.—Since the report of Secretary Cameron and the Message of Mr. Lincoln virtually making this an abolition war, the great preponderating strength of the people of Kentucky appears likely to be thrown for the Confederates. All they want is arms. Fifty thousand stand of arms in Missouri and Kentucky would add immediately fifty thousand men to the Confederate ranks. The Lincoln commanders evidently cannot trust their Kentucky volunteers.

The operations of the Federals on Mississippi Sound, occupying Ship Island, Baloxi and other points, seem to us to be aimed more directly at Mobile than New Orleans. The last point on the coast which they have occupied is not quite fifty miles West of the city of Mobile, which is much more approachable by both land and water than New Orleans. Either by the Lakes or by the Mississippi, New Orleans is very hard of approach, as the slightest study of its topography will at once show. We doubt if any attack will be made upon that city from the sea. Whether the enemy can descend the Mississippi so as to reach New Orleans is a different thing. We do not think they can, but if they cannot, it appears to be almost certain that they cannot ascend that river. Of course we do not predicate our remarks simply upon the failure of the English under Packenham, for naturally the swift current of the Mississippi that could not be successfully stemmed by a fleet of sailing vessels, would not be equally insurmountable by steamers; but the fact still remains that there is a heavy current, and farther, that the river is comparatively narrow and deep, not admitting of many vessels abreast, but affording defensible points at many turns. The approach by way of the Lakes will be found equally difficult to force and easy to defend, we think—Mobile Bay may be gradually approached by means of judgments made at points on the Mississippi Sound, and the fall of Mobile would be apt to involve that of Pensacola. It is for these reasons that we think the primary object of Butler's expedition, concentrating on the Mississippi coast, is to menace Mobile, though whether they will venture an actual advance remains to be seen. It is at the least doubtful. The small towns and watering places on the Mississippi coast will probably be occupied, and for the present it cannot be prevented, for unfortunately we have no navy, or none worthy of the name.

We have heard much recently of an expedition fitting out at Annapolis, the land forces of which are to be commanded by General Burnside, a regular officer of the old army. The destination of this force is a matter of speculation. At first it was supposed likely that it was intended to be directed against Yorktown, and in anticipation of an attack General Magruder issued a general order to the command there.

Again the report gained some currency that the expedition was designed for some point on the North Carolina coast, rumor having even gone so far as to designate Newbern as the precise place. The fact that, as reported, the expedition is supplied with a large proportion of light draft steamers, suitable for shallow waters, seemed to give color and plausibility to this supposition.

The latest rumor connects Burnside's expedition with an attack upon the Potomac batteries, simultaneous with an advance by the "Grand Army" under McClellan, the expedition to be thrown in the rear of our lines, while McClellan advanced on the front.

To all these rumors some amount of significance attaches, and no doubt due attention has been given to them by the proper authorities. We know that Gen. Magruder has been prepared. We have reason to know that General Holmes, always careful, will be doubly so. The most current supposition recently in regard to an attack on North Carolina has pointed to somewhere in the vicinity of Swainsboro', in Onslow county, as the point of debarkation for the invaders, who might then attempt to march to and seize the railroad, and then cut off Fort Macon from supplies or reinforcements, or even to penetrate to Newbern and the interior. These are speculations indulged in both here and at the North, and are given for what they may be worth.

Strangely enough, as yet, none of these speculations connect Wilmington with the objects of this Burnside expedition. We need hardly say that this affords no guarantee whatever that it is not so connected, as, of course the enemy would not take the trouble to warn us of our danger, and parties at other points have naturally their attention called to their own danger, real or supposed, and could hardly be expected to spend their time in warning us. Without wishing to create any unnecessary alarm, we need scarcely say that the complete silence of the enemy in regard to this place is no ground for extra security, but rather the reverse.

We have thus endeavored to glance rapidly over the ground. At present it is difficult to form any distinct idea as to the progress of events in Missouri. General Price holds the Lincolnites in check in Missouri and thus prevents their advancing South during the winter. When the summer comes they dare not attempt it. Our people have had a slight brush with the invaders near Port Royal Ferry, in South Carolina, and have held them in check. It does not appear that any of our North Carolina troops were engaged on this occasion.

WE TAKE it that camping is healthier than editing.—We saw our friend Captain Sinclair, former editor of the *Carolinian* in Fayetteville, in our office this morning, and we never saw a man who had gained more by the change of habits. A perfect picture of health, strength and vigor, the Captain evidently finds the life to suit him, and we have no doubt that he suits it, as he enjoys the reputation of being one of the best officers in the army. He belongs to the 5th Regiment N. C. State Troops, of which we think he is senior Captain.

P. S.—So it is healthier than being Sheriff. We have just seen Major Hall, and find him also very much improved in physical health. Also Captain Hines.—All have gained in weight.—*Daily Journal*, 3d inst.

ON telegraphs to-day will be found long and interesting, and will repay a careful perusal. Evidently the plot thickens; "the beginning of the end" approaches.

AN OXEN.—"The first instance of perfectly fair, pleasant weather about the first of January, that has been seen here in six years, has been experienced this week. The air has been bright, clear, and balmy. We trust that this may prove an omen of a bright future to open on the Confederate States during this year of 1862."

A NEW BRANCH OF BUSINESS.—A few weeks since we alluded to some ground-ped oil made by Mr. Nixon, which we have been trying on our machinery, and which we found to answer all the purposes of a lubricating fluid as well as any oil we had been using, being equal for light machinery to sperm oil, and it would no doubt be just as pleasant a table oil as that made from the olive.

We noticed this morning at the establishment of Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth on the wharf, arrangements in progress and nearly completed for going into the business pretty extensively, in the shape of shell, rollers for breaking up the peas, hydraulic press for squeezing the oil out, and a steam engine to operate the whole affair. We trust that the Messrs. Worth may find a fair reward for their enterprise in supplying a desideratum so much needed as oil for machinery. The oil made by Mr. Nixon is of such a quality as to leave no doubt of its value, and render it no longer an experiment.—*Daily Journal*, 2d inst.

The new theatre of war seems to evidently be Kentucky. To that State the Lincoln government is sending vast bodies of men, their main army in the vicinity of Green River being probably not less than one hundred thousand men. What the Confederate force at and near Bowling Green may be, would be difficult to say, but it is believed to be sufficient, headed as it is by the most experienced general on the continent, Albert Sidney Johnston, for we leave General Scott out of the count, he being superannuated and retired.

By the way, we lately saw a gentleman who had in some way passed through some portions of the North West, and his account is that the Western States are even more determined in their hostility than the Northern or Eastern. "The last man and the last dollar" is their common form of expression, when referring to the length to which they are willing to go in carrying on the present war. They are not exactly abolitionists, but they are impressed with the belief that their property will be ruined by allowing the Lower Mississippi to run through foreign territory, thus virtually giving to a foreign government the control of their outlet to the Gulf of Mexico. They think also that by the severance they will lose their best market.

PATENTS.—Among the patents issued by the Confederate government we find the following to citizens of North Carolina: Henry Doherty, Wilmington, N. C.; Military Caps; Frederick J. Gardner, Newbern, N. C.; Cartridges; J. L. Jones, Holly Hill, Carriage Wheels; C. W. Moore, Person County, Ploughs; Jas. P. Rankin, Marion, breech-loading Gun.

THE TRING DONE.—It will be seen that Messrs. Mason and Slidell have been given up and that Secretary Seward has promptly yielded to the demands of England, if, indeed, he has not anticipated them, so that that complication has been got rid of by the Lincoln Cabinet, but not exactly in the most honorable style.

Charles H. Foster, Marshal of the District of North Carolina, by appointment of President Lincoln! Surely Foster is determined to have an office connected with this State.

The Richmond *Examiner* thinks that the high premium on specie is occasioned by parties gathering it up to pay for goods smuggled through from the North. This is probably the true explanation.

WE HAVE from Mr. Whitaker, DeBows Review for December, 1861. Although somewhat reduced in size, the Review shows no falling off in interest or value. The table of contents of the December number is rich, and the matter no doubt instructive and interesting.

The Review is published monthly in Charleston and New Orleans, at \$5 per annum in advance. The postage is 12½ cents quarterly, in advance.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR for December, 1861, has just reached us. This number completes the 19th volume. The first number of the 20th volume will be issued about the 15th of this month. The *Cultivator* is a valuable work to the farmer, and we should like to see its circulation extended in this section. Subscription price only \$1 for single copies; six copies \$5; twelve copies for \$10. Twenty-five for \$20, and one hundred copies for \$75. Address D. Redmond, Augusta, Georgia.

Most of our contemporaries come to day with articles more or less lengthy on the New Year, and some on the old one. The articles devoted to the new year are, of course, prospective, those on the old retrospective in their character. The tone is generally confident, universally hopeful. There are no fears of ultimate failure, but a general expression of trust that by this time next year we may all be in the enjoyment of peace, prosperity and happiness.

We think the people of the Northern Atlantic States are getting really sick of the war, all but the army contractors and other speculating parties. The back-bone of the war is now in the Northwest, and it is from that section that the vast bodies issue, that swarm over Kentucky and into Missouri. They will also get tired after a while, but there is more fighting stock out in that section than there is in the trading and manufacturing New England States.

Daily Journal, 2d inst.

THE NEWS AT THE NORTH.
As will be seen by our telegraph the Northern papers do not much admire the surrender of Mason and Slidell, nor does Mr. Seward's reply to Lord Lyons impress the world by its manliness or dignity, but the reverse.

It is not pretended to be questioned by the Northern press that the surrender was virtually an involuntary one. That is, was made in obedience to the necessity of the case, and under the duress of a threatened war with England. The New York *Express* is, we think, right, in saying that this surrender to necessity will soon impose upon the Northern government other necessities in connection with Great Britain, to which it must without fight and that ninety days will not pass without a further insulting demand from the English oligarchy.

Even the least observant must have been struck with the sudden development of a warlike feeling towards the Northern States immediately consequent upon the receipt of the news of the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board the Trent. It was not simply a warlike feeling but a bitter feeling; not merely the natural resentment of an insult or the proper determination to vindicate national honor. It was something deeper than all that and different from it. There was an evident anxiety in hailing this cause of offence that showed an anxiety to find it a foregone conclusion that war was rather to be sought than avoided. Unless all indications fail, or we are wholly mistaken in interpreting them, England and France were glad to find in this affair that excuse which they had been sometime seeking for such intervention as would open our cotton and other products to their people, and their goods to ours. That they are animated by the same feeling still—that submission on the question of the Commissioners does not meet their real views, nor abate the danger of a conflict, nor even postpone it for any great length of time, seems to us almost certain. We think the *Express* hardly goes too far when it limits the time until the next demand is made upon the Lincoln government to ninety days. To break up the blockade and recognize the Confederacy at an early day, we believe is a foregone conclusion to which no temporary submissions on the part of the Lincoln Cabinet will interpose any permanent obstacles or even long delays.

ALL the Yankee prisoners at Charleston, including Col. Corcoran, have been sent to Columbia, S. C.

COL. S. L. FLEMING, Engineer and Superintendent of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad says that there is no corn waiting transportation at any warehouse of said road, except one hundred bushels at Halifax, and no flour at any warehouse. The train yesterday brought down all that was on the road, and only a small quantity at that. He adds "We can bring all that can be offered for two weeks."

It is proper to remark that dealers in flour have spoken of their supplies having been detained at High Point and other depots on the North Carolina Railroad, not on the Wilmington & Weldon.

It will be seen that the fighting in South Carolina is likely to be quite brisk. The Federals evidently aim to make their way to the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and thus interpose themselves between our forces and break up our communication. Some of the fiercest conflicts of the war may be expected there.

The subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the late fire in Charleston amounted in all to \$152,026 57 up to Tuesday last.

TO THE RAILROADS.
There is not a bushel of meal at the grain stores, nor any corn fit to make meal out of, nor is there a barrel of flour on sale. There is plenty in the interior, so we are informed, but it can't be got down. Cannot the Railroads strain a point? Have they not bonds of compassion for us?

The heavy firing reported to have been heard in the direction of Fort Caswell, on Wednesday, was from two blockading steamers off the Western bar. It is supposed they were practising at their guns.

THE FRIENDSHIP FERTILITY OF THE ENEMY.—When twelve months ago, that growing and diabolical abolition sheet, the *Cincinnati Gazette*, first suggested the propriety of cutting the levees of the Mississippi river, and "drowning out the rebellion" by a deluge of water, the infamous proposition met with the honest indignation of the whole people of the North. To-day it is far different. The actuality of war, with the bitterness engendered by it, has so completely changed the abolition mood as to find as those of the Thug and the Sepoy. The *Chicago Tribune*, the most influential journal in the Northwest, furnishes us an example in point. Labouring under the foolish delusion that the late conflagration at Charleston was the result of a slave insurrection, this vile sheet asserts that there "never has fallen a more righteous retribution," and reasons in this way: "There is no doubt that the rebellion was hatched. There the first gun was fired to disturb the harmony and sever the ties of the nation. Sumter fell. By that act the country was plunged into a war, and brothers arrayed against brothers in the field. Already throughout the land widows and orphans are the innocent sufferers of this unholy rebellion. These mourners are in our own city, and in all the North, and the war has only added to their woes." "Heaven sent and Heaven-directed."

Richmond Examiner

PORT CASWELL.—N. C., Dec. 30th, 1861. A meeting of Company, Confederates, having been called to take into consideration the death of our beloved friend and fellow soldier, private John S. Fowler, who died at this place in Fort Caswell hospital, at Smithville, on the 29th of December, 1861, we called to order, and Mr. S. N. Skarnick requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, L. R. Milard, T. J. Emerson, C. H. Smith, J. P. Oates, and J. M. Chesnut, were appointed a Committee, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God, who doeth all things, to take from our midst our beloved friend and fellow soldier, private John S. Fowler, whose loss we can but deeply lament. Therefore,

Resolved, that although it was destined by an Almighty Ruler, to whose decrees we reverently bow our heads, that we yet can but feel his loss, and offer condolence to his relatives and large circle of friends, feeling by his decease, they have been deprived of a noble and patriotic citizen, and the Southern Confederacy of one of her truest and most patriotic soldiers, who had only to know his duty to execute it.

Resolved, that his life, as a Christian, was worthy of imitation—his demeanor as a soldier was meek, yet firm and many—that those qualities that elevate the Christian at home, shone conspicuously upon him in camp, and did not desert him in death.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, by the *Daily Journal* and *Weekly Journal*, with a request for their publication.

JAMES I. McCALL, Pres. Sec'y.

PRISONERS AT FORT WARREN.—A late Yankee journal has the following: "The whole number of prisoners at Fort Warren, including garrison and prisoners, is now about twelve hundred. The men are fed on alternate days with fresh beef and corn. Once in two days over four hundred and fifty pounds of fresh beef are provided. The regular army rations are furnished to the garrison and prisoners alike. The political prisoners receive their rations with the rest, but can purchase other provisions if they desire a change. Most of them are content with what they get, and save their funds, if they have any, for future contingencies. Their cooking is done by a person selected from among the prisoners of war. A few of this class of prisoners have purchased furniture for their rooms. The officers of the prisoners of war are well spoken of by the officers of the garrison. They are allowed more privileges than the political prisoners, and by giving their parole, can go anywhere on the island, inside the lines of the sentinels. Two hours each day they are allowed to visit the private soldiers from Hatteras, and they seem to take much interest in their welfare."

WHAT TO DO WITH THE SLAVES.—The Yankees are still at a loss what to do with the slaves they have. They are like the men with the elephant. A Washington correspondent says: "The slavery question is still in the way; the Cabinet are as much bothered about it as the fellows was about the elephant. Every member has his peculiar views which, I suppose, are in regular turn echoed upon; hence the vacillation and indecision as to the 'how you see it, and how you don't' policy causing such needless difficulty. A little good, old fashioned, practical sense would have settled this long ago. It is idle to attempt to compromise or to do nothing, and that what cannot be done. My own experience teaches me that all grave questions should be met promptly, face to face, without hesitations or promptings. And so our rulers will find this must be."

In mingling with senators and representatives, I find very great dissatisfaction expressed at the way things are allowed to drift along; as for management, there is no sense, or anything approximating a well defined system.

THE LEADER OF THE HOSTILE CRECKES.—The Fort Smith Evening News gives a short sketch of the leader of the Creek forces hostile to the Confederate cause of the dissensions existing in that nation, which latter, it seems, had their origin many years ago. Opothyeoholo is stated to be an old man, about 80 years of age, and has long been a leader among what are now termed the Upper Creeks, since his first appearance in a public capacity was about 1824 or 1825, upon the occasion of making a treaty with the United States. Opothyeoholo's name made its appearance about that time as a leader of the party opposed to the treaty. He is an eloquent speaker, and wields a mighty influence over the Upper Creeks by his tongue. The McIntosh party, composed the Lower Creeks, and there exists still, between the two parties, the remnants of the old national feud, and this may be the cause of the present attitude of Opothyeoholo and his followers. Indians never forget injuries, and when life is taken, the relatives of the killed seldom forget it. It is said that Opothyeoholo and his Creek followers are very hostile to the Creek regiment under Col. McIntosh, who is a descendant of Gen. McIntosh, who was slain by the Creeks years ago in Alabama.

THE N. O. TROOPS.—This company bids fair to become quite as famous for lawlessness as the New York City Police. Some ten days ago two of them were executed for a very high offence, and we find the following "squell" in the Centreville correspondence of the Louisville *Courier*:

As a sequel to the execution of the two "Tigers" by order of court-martial, I have to record that, yesterday morning, the bodies of two officers of the Seventh Louisiana Regiment were found with their throats cut.—They were the officers of the commission of the outrage by the "Tigers," and were instrumental in bringing them to punishment. It would be well could now whole company be beheaded for this new and most horrible villainy.

BLOCKADE PRICES.—The following articles, being a portion of a cargo recently arrived from Havana, were sold at the Savannah market, on the 31st ult.: 100,000 sacks coffee of various grades, brought from 60 to 65¢ per pound; 20 pieces of navy and army cloth brought \$10 a 12½¢ per yard; 20 barrels carbonic acid brought \$11 per pound; 100 lbs. clarified and brown sugars brought \$8 a 11¢ per pound; 80 reams letter paper brought \$9 a \$10½¢ per ream.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 3d, 1862.
By a flag of truce from Fortress Monroe, the Norfolk Daily Book has received Northern papers to last inst.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune of January 1st, under date of Dec. 31st, says that he has reason to believe that Mason and Slidell will sail on the 1st of January.

Seward has surrendered those gentlemen, but that surrender does not come up to the demands of the ultimatum. A part of the Yankee's bargain is that Wilkes is not to be censured, no way. This part of the bargain, however, does not suit the British demand, and consequently the matter is not entirely satisfactory. The mere giving up of Mason and Slidell does not settle the matter, though it appears they have been sent off.

The Burnside Expedition, which appears to have been intended for operations on either Pamlico Sound or the Rappahannock or York River, has come to a halt from some cause, supposed to be a demoralization of some of the parties engaged in it, or the sickness of McClellan, so that it has not yet sailed.

Our friends at the North are in ecstasies at the promising condition of affairs for our cause, whilst the Northerners are very much down at the mouth.

The London Post (Palmerston organ.) says the harbor of Charleston belongs to the world, and cannot be given up to a sacrifice to an inefficient blockade. England will therefore have a reckoning in this matter of the Stone Fleet.

MASON AND SLIDELL.
The Tribune of the 1st of January says:—We have reason to believe that Mason and Slidell will leave this country for England to-morrow. Although it is not expected that Great Britain will directly, or by the implication of silence assent to all the positions of Secretary Seward in his dispatches to Earl Russell, there is little doubt that its conclusion will be accepted as satisfactory.

MASON AND SLIDELL TO BE SENT TO ENGLAND IN THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMER NIAGARA.
Boston, Dec. 30.—By instructions from Lord Lyons, the British mail steamer Niagara will leave here direct for Liverpool to-morrow, taking out the Rebels Mason and Slidell. The steamer Perry, now in the St. Lawrence, will take the place of the Niagara, which was announced to sail hence on the 8th of Jan.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ILLNESS.
Gen. McClellan is worse to-day, quite worse. The danger of a typhoid fever is now unquenched. This case excites a very general interest—exaggerated, perhaps, from its importance and untimeliness, but so thorough as to provide speculatively even for his successor.

Gen. McClellan was better this morning, but too much attention to business caused a slight change for the worse to-day evening. It is hoped, however, that notwithstanding the efforts of the brass band, he has had the folly to give him to-night the only serene he has had since he fell ill, will soon be out. Gen. Marcy's health has greatly improved.

The steamships Adriatic and Persia have arrived at Halifax with troops. Passengers by the *Adriatic* report a rumor, that the blocking up of Charleston harbor with stone is likely to lead to a difficulty with European Powers.

It is further rumored that England's warlike preparations will continue, in view thereof, and that the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell are not the whole of England's demands.

The Steamship which Lord Lyons selected, was the English Ocean Steamer Niagara.

The Burnside expedition has not yet sailed. A large number of frigates, transports and schooners are congregating in Hampton Roads.

THE LATEST NORTHERN NEWS VIA NORFOLK.
Norfolk, Va., Jan. 3d, 1862.

The Day Book has received the following latest intelligence via Fortress Monroe:

The London Observer, (Ministerial organ.) says that England desires peace, but that she will gain by war, as then she can rectify her American frontier, open the ports of the South, and give a lesson to the United States.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times asserts that Gen. Scott had no mission from any one.

The Paris correspondent of the 15th ult. with twelve hundred troops and three hundred and eighty tons of munitions of war.

The Grenadiers and Scotch Fusilier Guards were to embark on the 19th in two steamers for Halifax. Other troops were preparing to embark.

There was great excitement at Malta on the 10th December, caused by a telegram to dispatch immediately all the disposable troops, which were shipped to Gibraltar to be ready for sea service in America.

Admiral Dares goes out as second in command under Admiral Miles in the American waters.

Ten Armstrong one hundred pound guns will be immediately shipped for the defense of Halifax. A large number of similar guns will be immediately shipped to the British possessions on the Pacific.

Ten millions of small cartridges and one hundred thousand charges for Armstrong guns for sea service, are rapidly preparing.

Additional shipwrecks have been taken on at the dock yards.

The British authorities at Nassau forbid vessels having coal for United States ships to unload there or to discharge into United States ships within three leagues of shore.—They allow the Sumter and other Confederate war ships to take in coal, under the pretence that they are merchant ships.

The London Times ridicules Seward's dispatches.

The New York Herald, of January 1st says that England will probably provoke a war, even after the surrender of Mason and Slidell.

The London Times strongly denounces the various measures of the United States.

COL. MCINTOSH DEFEATS OPOOTYEOHOL AND HIS COMMAND.
NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 3d, 1862.

A dispatch has been received at Little Rock, Ark., containing the following official intelligence from the Northwest:

Col. McIntosh's command of four regiments, had a fight with Opothyeoholo, the Indian chief, seventy-five miles Northwest of Fort Gibson, on the 26th December, which lasted four hours, and resulted in the total rout of the enemy, who lost two hundred in killed, wounded and missing, and one hundred taken prisoners. The Confederate loss was twelve killed and twenty wounded.

Col. McIntosh was still pursuing Opothyeoholo, and the latter was fleeing to Kansas.

The Confederates captured a large number of wagons and one hundred horses.